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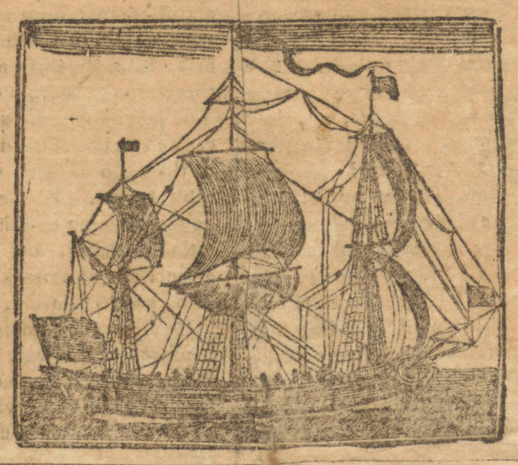
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1776.



Just published, and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In Market Street, Philadelphia,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the Year of our Lord 1776.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In Market-Street, Philadelphia,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the Year of our Lord 1776.
The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1776.
SHIP TIMBER,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A LARGE quantity, consisting of rising timbers, floor timbers and knees; the rising timbers to be from eight to nine feet long in each arm; the floor timbers from seventeen to nineteen feet long, to rise from twenty to thirty inches in fourteen feet, and to be left deep in the throat; the knees to be about five feet long in the arm and six in the body; the whole of the timber to be very large. Any person having a quantity of the above articles, may apply to DAVID THOMSON or FRANCIS GRICE, Ship carpenters, who will pay ready money for the same.

COPPERAS, Allum, Brimstone, Braziletto, Coffee in bags and barrels, excellent Florence oil in chests, Pimento, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun. and Co.
At their Ware-house in Market-street, near the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia. § 6

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now opened a PUBLICK-HOUSE, in that noted Inn the sign of the HORSE and GROOM, formerly kept by Mr. JOHN BELL, in Dover; having laid in a general assortment of Liquor of the best quality, and provided with all other necessaries, with proper attendance, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who please to favour him with their custom.
The Public's humble servant,
ALLEN M'LANE, Junior.

BLACK CURRANT JELLY,
For the Cold and Sore Throat, SOLD by
PATRICK WRIGHT, Confectioner,
In Front-street, a little below the Drawbridge.
ALSO, orange and quince marmalade, preserved quinces, cherries, &c. biscuits, pound cake, tarts of all kinds.——Mutton pies to be had for dinner or supper, with other kinds, when bespoke.

JOHN BATES,
PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street,
MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, stew-pans tinned, fish-kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.
N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

Burlington, December 22, 1775.
DESERTED from the Second Battalion of the Continental Army, raised in New-Jersey, commanded by Col. William Maxwell, and Capt. William Falkner's company, now lying in Burlington Barrack's,—Christopher Howard, Zedekiah Martin, Henry Mires, Isaac Butterworth, Samuel Ward, John Turner, William Watson, Elisha Stout, Thomas Holland, and William Biggins. This is to desire them, and all others who have absented themselves from the three companies now lying in said Barracks, to repair to said place on or before the tenth day of January, and they may depend upon forgiveness for this first offence, but on failure may depend upon the punishment inflicted by a Court Martial, according to the nature of the offence.
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Colonel.
N.B. All friends to American Liberty are requested to be aiding and assisting in taking the above-mentioned men, if seen after the aforesaid tenth day of January.

December 22, 1775.
TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Frankford, a bright sorrel MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high, lately shod all round, new shoes before, paces and trots well, one of her hind feet white, some white in her face, docked short, with a switch tail. Any person apprehending said mare and the thief, shall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by
‡ JOHN ROBERTS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1776, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, situate about one mile from John Porter's Inn, in the township of Whitpain, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Whitpain aforesaid, containing 142 acres and 74 perches, bounded by lands of George Castner and others; late the estate of Robert Porter, deceased; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, ss. December 29, 1775.
BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the ninth day of January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Walter William Harris, situate in the township of Bristol, near Neshaminy Ferry, sundry household and kitchen furniture, implements of husbandry, and a variety of stock on the farm, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, together with a quantity of wheat and rye in the barn, and several fields of wheat and rye; also Indian corn in the ear, and hay and oats; late the property of the said Walter William Harris; seized and taken in execution by
§ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
Or RENTED for a term of years,
A PLANTATION in the township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, containing one hundred and sixty-six acres, fifty whereof is covered with wood, and as much more is, and may be made, good meadow; the rest pasture and fit for tillage: A strong new fence goes round the lines, with convenient partition fences, and rails enough now cut to keep the fences in repair for many years; a good orchard and nursery of fruit trees, an excellent kitchen garden handsomely fenced with new pales last spring, a barn, sheds for cattle, two horse stables, a granary, waggon house, poultry house, all new except the barn, and a new draw-well of the best water in the neighbourhood very convenient to the house and kitchen. The dwelling-house, from the repairs lately given it, is as good as new and made very convenient, and would suit remarkably any Gentleman with a small family who might incline to retire from either of the towns; it consists of two parlours and two bed chambers neatly finished, with a fire place in each, and two more may be finished off above stairs at a small expence, a spacious piazza in front the whole length of the house, a kitchen and two cellars below, always dry and never freezes. This plantation is situated in a well settled, healthy and plentiful country, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 54 from New-York; 24 miles from New-Brunswick, and the same distance from Trenton, from each of which there is water carriage to Philadelphia and New-York. A Stage waggon goes and comes regularly once a week to Philadelphia in the summer season, and once a fortnight in the winter. Further particulars may be had by applying on the premises, to THOMAS SKELTON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
WAS broke open, on the night of the first instant (December) the house of the subscriber, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and the following Goods taken from thence, viz. P
1 diaper table-cloth, marked I T.
8 single blue and white China bowls of different figures.
1 double ditto.
1 large glass bottle.
Sundry wine glasses.
Some cash, the sum unknown.
14 knives and forks.
1 pair of old fashioned silver knee-buckles, one with a silver anchor, tongue and wire, marked BR on the anchor; the other without either tongue or anchor.
Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves so that they may be prosecuted unto conviction, shall receive for the goods TWENTY SHILLINGS, and for the thief the above Reward, paid by
‡ JOHN PALMER.

WHALE OIL,
In TIERCES and BARRELS,
To be SOLD for CASH only, by
CHARLES EDDY,
In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,
At his VENDUE STORE, the corner of South and Front-streets, A neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
BROWN, blue, scarlet, mixed, black and white broadcloths; drab, brown and claret forrest cloths; scarlet and green naps; black and drab velverets; crimson, scarlet, blue and green bed furniture; crimson, scarlet, blue and green furniture checks; brown camblets; blue worsted damasks; black everlastings; pink, blue, green, cloth coloured and black duroants; pink, green and black callimancoes; brown, blue and scarlet shalloons; green tammies; blue and green hair plush; Turky stripes; embossed flannels; silk ferrets; coffee, brandy, gin, muscovado sugars by the hogshead or barrel, a few kegs of starch, &c.
N.B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for Cash only.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,
By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
For Ready Cash,
A SERVANT MAN that is a Maltster by trade, and has been bred to the business either in England or America; one that can be recommended for sobriety and industry. Apply to Mr. THOMAS TISDALL, in Market-street, above Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) Dec. 23.*
Extracts of letters from Colonel Woodford to the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, Esq, President of the Convention.
Norfolk, December 17, 1775.
"YOUR favour of the 14th came safe to hand last night, and I should esteem myself wanting in duty and respect to your Hon. body if I did not take the earliest opportunity to express the high sense I have of the great honor done me by your resolution of the 13th inst. and to assure the Convention that I consider my country's approbation of my conduct a sufficient reward for any services I may be thought to render at this alarming crisis.
"I had taken the liberty to afford that protection and assistance to the distressed Highlanders, which I find is the wish of the Convention, and Col. Howe and myself will pay due regard to your directions respecting those that remain still in this town. Their vessel being detained, and their distressed wives and little ones left to starve in a strange country, is a fresh instance of the inhumanity of a certain Lord.
"Your orders, respecting the Tories and Negro prisoners, shall be complied with. We have upwards of an hundred of them now in our guards. Capt. Squire sent us yesterday the following ticket: "Capt. Squire's compliments to Messr. Howe and Woodford, and will be glad to know if they mean to prevent the navy and army from being supplied with provisions and water." To which we returned this answer: "Col. Howe and Col. Woodford's compliments to Capt. Squire, and return him for answer to his message, That as his Majesty's troops and ships of war have long since committed hostilities upon the persons and property of the good people of this colony, and have actually taken and imprisoned several private gentlemen and others, who did not bear arms at the time, our express orders are, to prevent, to the utmost of our power, any communication whatever between the said troops and ships of war and this town, or any part of this colony."
"In the afternoon the two ships of war and tenders got under sail, and fell down towards the distillery. They gave a signal for a snow, with four thousand bushels of salt, to follow, but she not being so quick as they expected, our guard ordered her to continue. The Kingfisher sent a boat, with about fifteen hands, to bring her off, but our officer hailed her when within gun shot, and told her he would fire if she did not return. She took his advice and put about to the man of war. On board the snow was Mr. Cary Mitchell, with all his official papers, which we have in possession, likewise the vessel moored to the wharf, and intend landing the salt so soon as a proper house can be got within our guards. That gentleman has made many professions of his innocence, and has prevailed upon Col. Howe and myself to take his parole of honour for his appearance before the Convention, for which he sets off to-morrow.
"Twenty odd pieces of cannon were left by the enemy, but spiked and dismantled."
Norfolk, Dec. 19, 1775.
"Yesterday the two men of war, and a large sloop, stood up to their former station, and sent a flag of truce with the following message: "Capt. Squire's compliments to Cols. Howe and Woodford, acquaints them that the brig laden with salt, along-side the wharf, is a prize belonging to the King, and taken by the Otter. Capt. Squire requests she may be immediately delivered up, and proposes sending a boat to take her away. Should any shot be fired at the people, he will most assuredly fire on the town." To which we returned this answer: "Col. Howe and Col. Woodford's compliments to Capt. Squire, and return him for answer, that the brig in question fell into our hands the other night, and we shall give orders to fire upon any boat that attempts to take her away." They have never yet made the atttempt, and our parties are ready to oppose the taking the vessel."
Extract of a letter from Col. Howe to the Honourable the President of the Convention.
"We have scouting parties down the bay, to give intelligence of the arrival of any vessels, or any other event, either to our advantage or otherwise. From the officers commanding those parties we have received certain intelligence that a man of war, either of thirty-six or forty guns, is within the bay, and on her way to this place, with a large brig, supposed to be a storeship, both full of men. This may probably give us something to do, and I hope we may execute it properly."
Last night Col. Henry received an express from Hampton, with the agreeable intelligence that Capt. Barron, in a small pilot boat which he had fitted out, has taken and brought in there two vessels with SALT to the amount of four thousand six hundred bushels; that he had likewise taken a vessel going to the Eastern Shore for provisions for the ministerial gentry that have lately been expelled from Norfolk, which had on board fifteen blacks, commanded by Capt. Collett; and, when the express left Hampton, was in pursuit of another craft, supposed to be a tender. The Liverpoole frigate, gone up to Norfolk, mounts twenty-eight guns; and the brig with her is a storeship, laden with arms and ammunition. Between them, they have four hundred men on board, none of them soldiers except the usual complement of marines. This late acquisition of strength has much elated Lord Dunmore and his party, we hear; and Norfolk, Hampton, and all the river settlements, are threatened with fire and sword.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 8.*
IN CONGRESS, *January 2, 1776.*
WHEREAS it has been represented to this Congress, that divers honest and well meaning, but uninformed people in these colonies, have, by the art and address of ministerial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions respecting the American cause, and the probable issue of the present contest:
Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Committees, and other friends to American liberty in the said colonies, to treat all such persons with kindness and attention, to consider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public spirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the present controversy, to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions presented to his Majesty, as well by Assemblies as by Congresses, for reconciliation and redress of grievances, and that the last from this Congress humbly requesting the single favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unsuccessful; to unfold to them the various arts of administration to ensnare and enslave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms those very rights, liberties and estates which we and our forefathers had so long enjoyed unmolested in the reigns of his present Majesty's *predecessors*. And it is hereby recommended to all Conventions and Assemblies in these Colonies liberally to distribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former Congress, the late speeches of the great patriots in both Houses of Parliament relative to American grievances, and such other pamphlets and papers as tend to illucidate the merits of the American cause: The Congress being fully persuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial tyranny will appear.
And with respect to all such unworthy Americans as, regardless of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their posterity, have taken part with our oppressors, and influenced by the hope or possession of ignominious rewards, strive to recommend themselves to the bounty of administration by misrepresenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and opposing every measure formed for its preservation and security, Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and restrain the wicked practices of these men. And it is the opinion of this Congress that they ought to be disarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in safe custody or bound with sufficient sureties to their good behaviour.
And in order that the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety may be enabled with greater ease and facility to carry this resolution into execution, *Resolved*, That they be authorised to call to their aid whatever Continental troops stationed in or near their respective colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of such troops are hereby directed to afford the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, all such assistance in executing this resolution as they may require, and which, consistent with the good of the service, may be supplied.
Resolved, That all detachments of Continental troops, which may be ordered on the business in the aforegoing resolution mentioned, be, while so employed, under the direction and controul of the Assemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety aforesaid.
Resolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on request from their respective Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, and County Committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cherish and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.
And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, such as burning our defenceless towns and villages, exposing their inhabitants, without regard to sex or age, to all the miseries which loss of property, the rigour of the season, and inhuman devastation can inflict, exciting domestic insurrections and murders, bribing the savages to desolate our frontiers, and casting such of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into gaols, there to languish in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boston, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, exposed to the insolence of the soldiery, and other enormities at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever blush, may justly provoke the inhabitants of these Colonies to retaliation, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that cruelty should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by a recital of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that whenever retaliation may be necessary or tend to their security, this Congress will undertake the disagreeable task.
Resolved, That the Assemblies, Conventions, or Committees or Councils of Safety be requested forthwith to transmit to this Congress copies of all the petitions, memorials, and remonstrances which have been by their respective colonies presented to the Throne, or either House of Parliament, since the year 1762, and that they also inform this Congress whether any and what answers were given to them.
Extracts from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

" *Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,*
" *Quo graves Persæ melius perirent:*
" *Audiet pugnis, vitio parentum*
" ——— *Rara juventus.*

——Less numerous by their parents' crimes,
Our sons shall hear, shall hear to latest times,
Of British arms with civil gore embru'd
Which better had their natural foes subdu'd.

EVERY considerate, unprejudiced person, views with the most dismal apprehensions the inactivity and supineness in which you are immersed at this important crisis. Frequent addresses, repeated warnings of the danger of your silence and seeming acquiescence with the measures of Administration have had little or no effect. Nothing can be more encouraging than such a disposition for ill-designing men to introduce arbitrary principles. A political indolence in the people always paves the way for oppression. There needs no reasoning to prove that it has been more owing to the want of vigilance and vigour in the subjects, than to the superior address or power of the rulers and their abettors that despotism hath so generally prevailed. The advances of tyranny are for the most part gradual, disguised under false pretences and specious rights, until it hath acquired sufficient force openly to rivet the chains it hath insidiously forged. The people, too apt to flatter themselves that every act of injustice will be the last, become at length familiarised to grievances and an easy prey to their spoilers. Every new concession they make encreases the insolence of their oppressors; every thing extorted from them, is an accession to their power, while it renders themselves less able to counteract their violence.

Your brethren of America, happily foreseeing such fatal consequences, have opposed oppression in its infancy, before it could collect strength from continuance, or claim right from prescription. They naturally expected that you would have seconded their laudable efforts, as you are deeply interested in their struggle; for, on their subjugation, the loss of your freedom must ensue. The palladium of your liberties is the dependence of the Monarch upon the People for supplies. If you are made the instruments of bereaving America of the privilege of granting or refusing them, according to expedience, Administration may draw from thence, independently of you, the means of supporting their invasions of your freedom.

In a wide extended empire, the form of government must be uniform, or upon the same model, as nearly as local and other circumstances will admit. If a despotic power gains the ascendant in any *one part*, the *whole* must eventually fall under the same. The arbitrary mode of governing the Roman provinces was one great cause of the introduction of despotism into Italy.

If America should be brought into subjection, mark the obvious consequences!—The King must necessarily maintain a large standing army in order to secure the obedience of that vast continent; for this purpose great revenues will be requisite. These revenues and this disciplined army, inured to cutting the throats of their fellow subjects, may easily effectuate the extinction of your freedom. The Americans themselves may conspire and give their aid for accomplishing it, without any impeachment of the generous principles they cultivate. To retaliate unmerited injuries is justifiable, the nature and feelings of mankind must be changed, before it can be deemed otherwise. You cannot therefore expect that the Americans will permit you to enjoy those rights and privileges, of which you concurred in depriving them. Such, or your falling under the dominion of some foreign power, may be the result of enforcing the impolitic schemes of Ministry.—Now, reflect but for a moment upon the intermediate evils.

Behold the most valuable branch of your commerce, that which chiefly enables you to pay the taxes which oppress you, totally obstructed and in danger of being irreparably lost. Your taxes must be still *encreased* by every possible method, to conduct and defray the expences of a most ruinous destructive war. All wars are distressing and burthensome, but this will prove peculiarly so. The wealth and assistance you drew from America, aided you to support other wars. Nevertheless the nation has incurred an immense debt, that even in time of peace requires the imposition of grievous taxes, without the prospect of its being much diminished in any reasonable time. In a war with the Colonies you must almost entirely rely on your own internal resources.—Contemplate the probable ruin of many of your merchants and factors, the distress of your manufacturers and artificers, unable to procure their wonted employment.—Contemplate too the discontents, murmurs and commotions that this state of unrelievable distress and involuntary idleness must engender.—Consider the intestine dissentions that may distract England. America has many friends here, many there are convinced of the righteousness of her cause, and many are equally convinced of the rash impolicy of attempting its subjugation, who will therefore oppose it by all the means in their power. Add now the incident grievous miseries of civil war, in which even over victory humanity must mourn.

When civil contests have drained your treasures, and exhausted your strength, how will you be able to frustrate the machinations, or repel the assaults of foreign foes? Should a war with them happen on the back of this with America, you will be in danger of irretrievable ruin. Nor is there any thing more probable than such a war happening. Although you should furnish your natural enemies with no ground, they will lay hold of some pretext or other for a rupture. The juncture itself will excite them. Nations do not stand much upon justice, when the dazzling prospect of success presents itself. It is not unlikely that they may take part in the present war. The Continental Congress have intimated, that foreign aid is attainable. Who can with reason blame them, if finding themselves in danger of subjection, they avail themselves of such assistance; they may procure it perhaps on more tolerable terms than any Great-Britain would grant, if she proved successful. It will be the interest of other nations to support the Americans, if they had no other end in view than to weaken this kingdom, whose grandeur excites their envy and dread, by so capital a dismemberment. It is very observeable too, that they may derive vast advantages from a friendly intercourse and free trade with the Colonies. Do not therefore reduce America to the disagreeable necessity of throwing off her dependence, and by so great a diminution of your power and opulence, augment those of your natural enemies. What infatuation urges you to hazard so fatal an event? No rational motives can induce you. Those who persuade you that there are, basely endeavour to delude you. The Ministry, with their pensioned sycophants and hireling scribblers, pretend "that it is to ease you "of the weight of taxes." If that be the real scope of their projects, the contest would be but of short continuance, or rather would have never commenced. The Americans have repeatedly testified their readiness to contribute their share in the just and constitutional mode, that is, in the mode evidently most conducive to your and their welfare. If on due requisition they refuse, it will be then, and not till then, time to have recourse to compulsory means. But a moment's reflection will convince you, that your relief is not what they have in view. Needy dependents and idle favourites are to be provided for; unnecessary placemen and worthless pensioners are to be prodigally maintained, if for any purpose, only to strengthen their patrons authority; and these things would continually, as they have heretofore done, multiply in proportion to the encreases of the revenues. Was there ever a time during peace, when you were more grievously taxed than the present? Yet was there ever a time when there was less prospect of having taxes made lighter? Were the revenues to be ever so great, it is more likely that you would have demands for an augmentation, than the pleasure of a reduction.

The Ministry and court parasites pretend, that "the honour and glory of the nation are interest-"ed;" they have been at all times, to be sure, very scrupulous of asserting them. One would be apt to infer from such a pretence, that the Americans were quite a distinct people. Are they not as much a part of this nation as those who are sent against them? Have not many of you children, brothers, and other relatives and friends? What great honour will even victory yield? Can you expect to acquire much renown from regular troops, standing armies, butchering their worthy fellow-subjects, whose labours, co-operating with your's, have raised this empire to so exalted a pitch of glory and opulence. There is no need further to enumerate the dreadful circumstances that must flow from Ministry prosecuting their present system; they will occur to your reflection quicker than I can write; an impartial review of them will evince that nothing will accrue therefrom but losses, dangers, infamy, RUIN.

Rest not satisfied because their schemes have the approbation and sanction of a majority in Parliament; you may be as effectually ruined by seven hundred as by seven men. The most august body of men, when corrupted or misled by passion or prejudice, often commit greater faults than individuals, "*ubi semel a recto deeratum est, in præcipiti pervenitur,*" when they once deviate from justice, they run headlong into iniquity. The Ministers who can, by bribery and corruption, or by artful and false pretences, gain an undue influence over the Representatives of the people, are the more criminal and dangerous. Is there one man conspicuous for his patriotic qualities; is there one man eminent for his zeal in the defence of the People's Rights; or is there one man famous for the disinterested exertion of his abilities, who concurs with the Ministry? No; all such have vehemently opposed them. This single circumstance is sufficient to rouse you from your lethargy.

Every valuable consideration, every equitable motive, justice and interest most powerfully exhort you to make some legal and justifiable opposition to the present measures of Administration. Express in the language of Liberty your universal disapprobation of, before you are drawn to engage too deeply in them. You are brought to the verge of a horrid precipice; nothing but some timely exertion can save you from falling into inextricable calamities—"*Tempus, res, vestra pericula, magis* "*quam mea verba, vos hortentur.*"

GRACCHUS AMERICANUS.

LONDON, *October* 5.

AT a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall assembled, on Friday the 29th of September, 1775:

Mr. Deputy Piper acquainted the Livery, that at a previous meeting of the Livery at the Half-Moon Tavern in Cheapside, on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was Chairman, it was by them agreed, that an Address to the Electors of Great-Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of the next Common-Hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made, and the question put, that the said Address be now read; it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said Address was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the Address to the Electors of Great-Britain now read, be entitled, The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the papers, signed by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and counter signed by the Town Clerk; which address follows in these words:

To the ELECTORS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,

THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the great calamities which are threatned from the unnatural war excited in America by the arbitrary and inexorable spirit of his Majesty's ministers, and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarms and apprehensions, which occasions this Address to you.

As Electors we are more particularly called upon to take into consideration these dangerous proceedings against our fellow subjects in America; because the Representatives of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

It is impossible we can see without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own Colonies, from which so much of our commerce, and therefore the sources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be, an increase of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which presses us with intolerable weight. We beg you to consider, what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money—when our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran troops sacrificed,—what is it that can shield us from immediate ruin?—If we involve ourselves, then, in this obstinate and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies. Neither do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments, and the fatal loss of our useful and affectionate Colonies.

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of removing, confirms our apprehensions; because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy, which is to burthen us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

For the certain expences of this war, we see no reparation, even in conquest. Desolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our necessities, either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great-Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed, has called for these coercive measures. On the contrary, they have repeatedly petitioned against the principles upon which the war was founded. To secure our commerce therefore, can neither be the aim nor issue of this war.

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the Colonies upon the Parent State, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our controul.

We cannot therefore discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute, should we be successful, but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution here, and increasing the number of placemen and pensioners, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independance among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathise in their griefs, and revere their fortitude; every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest call upon us to condemn the measures of which they complain, and to declare that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated petitions from his Majesty's subjects in America, supported by many in this country, have not availed to prevent the dreadful extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition last year from all the colonies, to the King, they asked for peace, liberty and safety. Did it become us to refuse such a request? Or to persist in violating the peace, liberty and safety of any part of our fellow subjects? They pledged themselves, that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces. What can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, restrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect success from a war, founded in such flagrant injustice? Appealing, say they, "to that Being, who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly protest, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."

That dread has been realized. Famine, fire and sword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications. Utter destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration.

Yet still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the Throne, more humble, but still fruitless as the former. They say, "knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensible obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities which threaten the British empire."

We feel these as the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare their most ardent desire, that "the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them, upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries." They declare that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner, be inconsistent with the dignity or welfare of Great Britain;" that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of his Majesty, and of their mother country." They therefore implore his Majesty, "to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful Colonists to the Throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate Colonists."

To this petition an answer has been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to deplore the prospect of inexorable war and desolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self preservation suggests against impending destruction.

This, Gentlemen, is the alarming state of America, which fills us with anxiety and apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expence, and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originate in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, Gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

Signed in obedience to the order of the Common Hall, JOHN WILKES, Mayor.
GEO. HAYLEY,
NATH. NEWNHAM, } Sheriffs.
Counter-signed by order,
WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

It is said that a great Lady has made Lady Gage a present of a valuable diamond stomacher.

Their Majesties will reside at the Queen's Palace until to-morrow—this evening they will go to Drury Lane Theatre to see Every Man in his Humour.

Some dispatches arrived in town early yesterday morning from Admiral Mann, commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, said to contain an account of a fleet of French men of war arriving in the Gut of Gibraltar.

All the officers in the army now in America, we are informed, have an actual promise of advancement on their return from thence.

Orders are given for four engineers to embark forthwith for Boston.

The Spaniards work night and day at Ferrol and Carthagena, in getting ready a fleet; and at the latter place every thing in the naval department is under the direction of Mr. Beal, an English builder.

CAMBRIDGE, *December* 28.

Last week both Houses of Assembly came to the choice of five Delegates to represent this Colony in American Congress, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq;
JOHN ADAMS, Esq;
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq;
ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq;

We hear that a brig from Portugal, bound to New-York, which had been taken by the enemy, and ordered to Boston, was retaken a few days ago, by one of the Continental Cruizers, and carried into Plymouth. She was laden with salt, and had on board, when retaken, a Midshipman and six or eight seamen belonging to the enemy.

A deserter came off from Bunkers-Hill last Sabbath, about noon. Several others have deserted from the enemy within a few nights past.

The toast of the day is, *The* AMERICAN GENERAL *and* ADMIRAL.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boston, across Charles River. It is nearly closed a little above the ferry.

The following Gentlemen are appointed, and commissioned, by the major part of the Council, *Judges of Admiralty* for this colony, agreeable to an Act lately passed by the Gen. Assembly, viz.

NATHAN CUSHING, Esq; for the Southern district, containing the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket, and Duke's-County.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun. Esq; for the Middle district, containing the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex.

JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq; for the Eastern district, containing the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln.

Captain Nowell, of Newbury-port, was one of the ship-masters who made his escape from Boston, as mentioned in our last. He informs that Gen. Burgoyne sailed for England on the 16th instant, in the Tamar man of war; and that Gen. Howe, besides ordering houses to be taken down for fuel, has directed, for the same purpose, all the wharves, from the north battery round to Charlestown ferry, to be taken up.

WORCESTER, *December* 29.

By a deserter who passed through this town yesterday, and says he left Boston on Wednesday last, we are informed, that the pavements in Boston are taken up, that the Mill-bridge and Draw bridge were removed, and the wooden buildings in that neighbourhood taken down for fuel; that there were between four and five thousand Regulars in Boston, and about five hundred on Bunker's Hill; and that the enemy were no ways disposed to molest us this winter, but propose, when their reinforcements arrive, to leave a strong garrison in Boston, and carry on their operations in some other place.

Yesterday morning three criminals, under guard, passed through this town, on their way to Simsbury mine.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

THE committee of both houses appointed to take into consideration, and report on the letter of Governor Trumbull, relative to the inhabitants of Nantucket, have attended that service, and beg leave to report by way of resolve.

In Council, Dec. 9, 1775.

WHEREAS representation has been made to this Court, that supplies of provision, more than are necessary for internal consumption, and for such voyages as may be prosecuted, consistent with the resolves of Congress, and the General Assembly of this Colony, have been lately shipped from this and the neighbouring Colonies, for the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and there is great reason to suspect, that the inhabitants of the said island of Nantucket have abused the indulgence of this Court, by supplying our enemies with such provisions, &c. as were admitted to be transported to them, for their internal consumption only:

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence for the town of Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable, be, and they hereby are directed forthwith to return to this Court a true copy upon oath, of all permits which they have granted to the inhabitants of Nantucket, or any other person, or persons in their behalf, for obtaining provisions from the inhabitants of this, and the neighbouring Colonies, to supply said inhabitants of Nantucket, and to suspend granting any permits in future, to the said inhabitants, or any person on their behalf, till the further order of this court.

And the select men of the town of Sherburne, on the island of Nantucket, as also of each town on Martha's Vineyard, are directed forthwith to make strict enquiry into the importation of provisions into their respective towns since the 28th of Sept. last, and of all provisions now in said towns, and to make returns thereof on oath to this Court, as soon as may be: And the inhabitants of this Colony, and of the other Colonies, are desired to withhold further supplies of provisions, fuel, or other necessaries from said islands, until the further recommendation of this Court: And the printers of the Colonies aforesaid, are respectively desired to cause this Resolve to be inserted in their news papers.

Sent down for concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 9th, 1775. Read and concurred, Sent up,

J. WARREN, Speaker.

Consented to,

W. Sever,	*Charles Chauncy*,
B. Greenleaf,	*J. Palmer*,
Caleb Cushing,	*S. Holten*,
Joseph Gerrish,	*Moses Gill*,
John Whetcomb,	*Jabez Fisher*.
Jedediah Foster,	*John Taylor*,
Thomas Prescot,	*B. White*.
Eldad Taylor,	

A true copy, Attest, PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec.

NEW-LONDON, *December* 29.

By authentic advices from Martinico, we learn, that on the 4th of October last, Capt. Grant Gardon, commander of the Argus, an English frigate, lying in the harbour of St. Pierre, sent a boat with 12 men on board a French sloop in that harbour, in search of powder (supposing her to be an English vessel bound to North-America.) Intelligence of this coming to the master of the sloop, who was on shore, he immediately repaired on board his vessel to know the reason of this conduct; the Lieutenant of the frigate demanded his papers, and on the Master's refusing to exhibit them, a squabble ensued, which being discovered by the people on shore, they went to the assistance of the French Master, on which the Lieutenant and some under officers and sailors went on shore, where they were surrounded by a numerous mob, which this insult had collected; mean while the people in the boat were drove from the shore with showers of stones which were thrown at them, the officers at the same time were hooted at by numbers of sailors and negroes who followed them to the Governor's, where they went to make complaint; but the Governor ordered them immediately to depart, or he would have them punished for their insolence: After much difficulty the officers of the frigate got into their boat and made off. During the tumult a boat was sent on board the frigate to know the reason of this conduct, and the frigate was soon after ordered out of the reach of their cannon.

Last Monday General Lee, with his retinue and about thirty riflemen, arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island, from the Camp at Cambridge; the same day also General Putnam arrived there.

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 27.

Last Thursday morning at Sunrise the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 9½—*Friday morning at* 4½—*Saturday morning at* 6—*Sunday morning at* 21—*Monday morning at* 21½—*Tuesday morning at* 5 *deg. this morning at* 6½ *deg. below* [0] *which last is* 11 *deg. colder than any weather that has been this year, and* 14 *deg. colder than any last winter, and wants but* 3 *deg. of being as cold as has ever been known here.*

N. B. 32 *is the point at which it stands when water begins to freeze, and the lower the colder the weather.*

NEW-YORK, *January* 4.

This day the ship Sampson, Capt. Coupar, sails for London, with a great number of passengers.

A certain Zachariah Smith Allen, was on Monday last, detected in passing counterfeit Three Pound Pennsylvania bills, of the emission of March 1769, signed with the names of Messrs. Richard Smith, John Johnson, and Stephen Skimmer; on searching his lodgings, thirty two Three Pound bills were found, and about 70 pounds worth of goods; as he has passed a considerable number in this city, the public are desired to be on their guard.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs, he left that place but 24 days ago, that 7000 French troops and nine sail of the line were arrived there; that 2 vessels belonging to North America were at that place, but not having any credentials from the Congress, the inhabitants refused to trade with them; and that the Congress was in high esteem there.

We hear, that yesterday came to town a gentleman from Canada, who has brought letters from thence to several gentlemen in town, signifying, that on the 5th ult. Gen. Montgomery with his army were on the heights of Abraham, that he had taken into pay 2500 Canadians, that his army consisted of near 5000 men, and that he had invested the city of Quebec on every side.

Camp before Quebec, near the General Hospital, Dec. 6.

"*Dear Sir*,

"I wrote you the 21st ult. which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you some particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. since which Gen. Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about 3000 men; and yesterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparation to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but cannot hold out long, as from the best account they are very much divided amongst themselves, and a prodigious panick has seized them all. Carleton, we are told, is determined to hold out to the very last, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but punishment from the Ministry, whom he has most egregiously deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, say, he could not have taken more effectual measures than he has, to ruin the country.

The 22d ult. he issued a most extraordinary proclamation, strictly ordering all who refuse to take up arms and defend the garrison, to depart the town and district within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies. In consequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except some wearing apparel, and a little household furniture, &c.——I inclose you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with Gen. Montgomery, is your worthy friend Capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleasure of seeing a few days ago at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high spirits, being now well cloathed with the regimentals destined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken prisoners at St. Johns.——This is a circumstance, which, I believe, the like never before happened to British troops, as two regiments of them to be made prisoners at one time. Providence smiles on us in a most remarkable manner. The Canadians say, 'Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done.' They are all astonished at our march through the wilderness, which they say was impossible, and would not believe our coming, until they had ocular demonstration of it. We are at a great loss for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the least syllable of news since we left Newbury.——I am astonished a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the Colonies, hope you will pay a little attention publickly to it, more especially as there are some scoundrels, who, with impunity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I suppose they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are sent to our friends and acquaintance.—The Gen. is now absent sending off an express, by whom I send this. I hope the next time I write you, it will be from Quebec, for if the insulting foe does not surrender shortly, I believe it is the General's intention to carry the town by storm."

The General Assembly of Connecticut have passed an Act for restraining and punishing persons who are inimical to the liberties of that, and the rest of the United Colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 8.

We hear that on Sunday next Charity Sermons will be preached in the UNITED CHURCHES of CHRIST CHURCH and ST. PETER'S, both forenoon and afternoon, for the relief of the poor belonging to the said Churches.

On Monday night last departed this life, at his seat in Haverford, Chester County, MR. EDWARD HUMPHREYS, (brother of CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Esq; one of the Continental Delegates) in the 66th year of his age; a Gentleman in whom were happily united those essential qualities of the head and heart that tend to the benefit and delight of mankind. He was particularly celebrated for his Chirurgical abilities, having in a long course of practice been remarkable for his ingenuity, judgment, and success; but what reflected the truest dignity on his character, was his benevolence and humanity to his suffering fellow creatures, ever delighting to relieve their distresses, to soften the rigor of their misfortunes, and to pour balm into their bleeding wounds. Tranquility of mind, the constant associate of virtue, was conspicuous in him through life, and it may be justly added, that tho' he "*lived in love with life, yet he was not afraid to die.*" The Thursday following his remains, attended by a great concourse of mourning friends and neighbours, were respectfully deposited in Friends Burying ground in Haverford.

The Honorable Convention of Virginia on the 8th ult. resolved, That the Treasurer of that Colony for the time being be required to purchase for the public use all good and merchantable Gunpowder that may be imported into it, or manufactured there, at any time within six months, and allow the price of six shillings per pound for the same.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Officers in the four Battalions to be raised in this province:

Second Battalion. Colonel, Arthur St. Clair. Lieutenant-Colonel, William Allen. Major, Joseph Wood.

Third Battalion. Colonel, John Shee. Lieutenant-Colonel, Lambert Cadwalader. Major, Henry Becker.

Fourth Battalion. Colonel, Anthony Wayne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Johnston. Major, Nicholas Houssager.

Fifth Battalion. Colonel, Robert Magee. Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph Penrose. Major, George Nagel.

CAPTAINS, according to rank, who are not yet nominated to particular batralions.——1 John Beatty. 2 Thomas Craig. 3 William Butler. 4 John Miller. 5 William West. 6 John Brisban. 7 Samuel Benezet. 8 Persifor Frazer. 9 Thomas Robinson. 10 Rudolph Bunner. 11 Stephen Bayard. 12 John Lacey. 13 Peter Scull. 14 Caleb Noarth. 15 Christopher Stuart. 16 Alexander Graydon. 17 Thomas Church. 18 Samuel Watson. 19 James Hulings. 20 Frederick Vernon. 21 David Lenox. 22 Walter Stuart. 23 Thomas Byles. 24 John Reese. 25 John Spohn. 26 Nathaniel Vansant, 27 James Moore. 28 Henry Allice. 29 James Taylor. 30 Peter Decker. 31 Joseph Hubley. 32 Matthew Duncan.——The Lieutenants and Ensigns are not yet appointed.

Last night arrived an Express from Baltimore, with an affidavit from a Captain of a vessel, just arrived there, by which there is great reason to believe the town of Norfolk is destroyed, as there was a great firing of cannon at it on the first and second instant, and the Captain saw a great blaze, as near as he could judge, where it stood.

We hear that several Tories have been taken up and secured in Rhode-Island, and amongst them is one of Governor Wanton's sons.

At a meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge, on Friday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Officers for the ensuing year, *to wit.*

President,

Benjamin Franklin, Esq; L. L. D. F. R. S. &c.

Vice Presidents,

Samuel Rhoads, Esquire.
Doctor Thomas Bond.
Rev'd Doctor William Smith.

Secretaries,

Robert Strettell Jones, A. M.
Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia.
Mr. Richard Wells.
Thomas Bond, A. M.

Curators,

Samuel Duffield, M. D.
David Rittenhouse, A. M.
Mr. P. E. Du Simitiere.

Treasurer.

Thomas Coombe, Esq;

In COMMITTEE *of the City and Liberties, January* 2, 1776.

Resolved, That no master or owner of any vessel or vessels, shall ship any provisions, goods or merchandize, *of any kind*, from this port, without first giving satisfaction to, or receiving the approbation of this Committee.

By Order of the Committee,

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, *Sec.*

Kent County, on Delaware.

On the 23d ult. a day remarkably cold and gloomy, Miss REBECCA KILLEN, the third daughter of WILLIAM KILLEN, Esq; of Dover, in the sixteenth year of her age, walked out, a little before noon, to a neighbouring house about a quarter of a mile distant from the town. The minute she entered the door, and approached to the fire, so extremely had the chilness of the air affected her, that she sunk down in a fainting posture. As soon as it was practicable, she was conveyed home; retaining yet some symptoms of life, which did not indeed intirely disappear for ten or eleven hours after. During all this time, every method and appliance was made use of that two very skillful physicians attending could devise—while Hope and deep Anxiety stood looking on;—but all appliances and means proved ineffectual.——Endued with a temper meek and exceeding kind; possessing a share of prudence and discretion above her years; having a peculiar happy turn for retirement and sweet domestic usefulness; she delighted to fulfil the pious duties of a *Daughter*, and all the *Sister's* endearing offices.—Called off so early—so very unexpectedly, from this her tender department! no wonder, if the loss of such a one should be lamented.—But still, this consolation the dear departed *Innocent* hath left for her afflicted father, and the remaining children of the family—*the memory of her blooming virtues.*

The Managers request the Printers of the several public papers in this city to publish the following Extracts from the Proceedings of the Subscribers to the American Manufactory, held at Carpenters Hall, on the 29*th of December*, 1775.

THAT no fresh subscriptions be taken till after the next general meeting, and after that time all the subscriptions shall be in one book, to be kept by the Treasurer, and the money paid down at the time of subscribing. All old subscribers, intending to increase their subscriptions already paid, shall enter their names before that time and have the preference to all others, and in case the fresh sums by them paid in or offered to be paid in immediately after the said general meeting, then the priority of entry of their names shall determine the preference, but the payments must be made within three days of the said meeting, otherwise they shall derive no advantage by such prior entry of their names.

That all subscribers hereafter, shall pay in addition to a share of ten pounds, an interest of six per cent on that sum, from the first of June, 1775, and also such further sum as shall be equal to the profit that shall be found to be gained by each subscriber at the next general meeting, for which he shall receive a certificate for ten pounds, and be entitled to an equal share with the other proprietors.

That all subscriptions not paid in before the first day of February next, shall be deemed null and void.

By an Express arrived from New-York we have His MAJESTY'S *most gracious* SPEECH *to both Houses of Parliament, on Friday October* 27, 1775.

LONDON, October 28, 1775.

YESTERDAY about noon his Majesty went from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his Majesty got into the state coach, attended by the Duke of Ancaster and Lord Bruce, and proceeded to the House of Peers, where being seated on the Throne and a message having been sent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Majesty opened the present session of Parliament with the following Speech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen*,

"THE present situation of America, and my constant desire to have your advice, concurrence, and assistance on every important occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Those who have long too successfully laboured to inflame my people in America by gross misrepresentations, and to infuse into their minds a system of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the colonies, and to their subordinate relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hostility, and rebellion. They have raised troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have seized the public revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of their fellow subjects: And although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequence of this usurpation, and wish to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence till a sufficient force shall appear to support them.

"The authors and promoters of this desperate conspiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the Parent State, and the strongest protestations of loyalty to me, whilst they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your last session that a rebellion existed within the province of the Massachusetts Bay; yet even that province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The resolutions of Parliament breathed a spirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propositions accompanied the measures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to cases of criminal combinations amongst subjects not then in arms. I have acted with the same temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of my subjects; and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; still hoping that my people in America would have discerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a subject of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest member of any civil society in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the success of such a plan.

"The object is too important, the spirit of the British nation too high, the resources with which God hath blessed her too numerous, to give up so many colonies which she has planted with great industry, nursed with great tenderness, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treasure.

"It is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions. For this purpose I have encreased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to my kingdoms.

"I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly offers of foreign assistance, and if I shall make any treaties in consequence thereof, they shall be laid before you. And I have, in testimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, safety and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, I shall be ready to receive the misled with tenderness and mercy! and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may arise from the great distance of their situation, and to remove as soon as possible the calamities which they suffer, I shall give authority to certain persons upon the spot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance. It may be also proper to authorise the persons so commissioned to restore such province or colony, so returning to its allegiance, to the free exercise of its trade and commerce, and to the same protection and security as if such province or colony had never revolted.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your resolution to maintain the just rights of this country, for such supplies as the present circumstances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill consequences of this rebellion, none affects me more sensibly than the extraordinary burthen which it must create to my faithful subjects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The constant employment of my thoughts, and the most earnest wishes of my heart, tend wholly to the safety and happiness of all my people, and to the re-establishment of order and tranquility through the several parts of my dominions, in a close connection and constitutional dependance. You see the tendency of the present disorders, and I have stated to you the measures which I mean to pursue for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wisdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the assurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I see no probability that the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power."

Philadelphia, January 6, 1776.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, &c. being disabled further to prosecute the publishing that News paper by an unfortunate accident of FIRE, which on the last day of the year consumed the Printing-office, together with their whole stock of Paper, Types, Press, &c.—They therefore take this method of returning their *unfeigned thanks* to those Gentlemen who were pleased to encourage the undertaking, by commencing Subscribers, and take the liberty to request they will be so kind as to pay up their subscriptions (in proportion to the time of subscribing) for the nine months the publication continued, which will at this time particularly oblige Their humble servants,

ENOCH STORY.
DANIEL HUMPHREYS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) Dec.* 23.

OUR moſt implacable enemy, Lord Dunmore, to his great grief and diſappointment, though not the intrepidity of our troops, has been obliged to retire to the ſhipping, with many of the inhabitants of Norfolk, and ſome Negroes. His diabolical ſcheme (which will perpetually diſgrace him) being fruſtrated, and finding all attempts in vain to accompliſh his deſigns, our troops were ſuffered to enter the town without oppoſition from the men of war. In a meſſage to Col. Woodford, his Lordſhip aſſured him, that if his Majeſty's ſhips ſhould not be fired upon by thoſe under his command, no injury would be offered to the town; and it ſeems, by this appearance of a peaceable diſpoſition on the part of his Lordſhip, as if he thought the riflemen were rather too near him!

We have juſt heard that Capt. Barron, with a party of men, yeſterday took a tender with ſeveral ſlaves on board; ſhe was in purſuit of a veſſel juſt arrived with ſalt, which Capt. Barron alſo took poſſeſſion of, and carried both ſafe to Hampton.

The Liverpool frigate, of 36 guns, is ſaid to be arrived, in order to take *Governor* Dunmore to England.

The South-Carolina Gazette, of November 23d, mentions the arrival of his Majeſty's armed ſchooner St. Lawrence at St. Auguſtine, from Boſton, with recruits for the 14th regiment.

Extract of a letter from Col. Howe to the Honourable the Preſident of the Convention.

"SIR, *Norfolk, December* 15, 1775.

"THE courſe of ſervice neceſſarily inducing an inquiry between Col. Woodford and myſelf, reſpecting our commiſſions, we found that mine, from the nature of it, had the precedence of his. He conducted himſelf upon this occaſion in that manner which his knowledge of diſcipline could not but dictate, and with that gentility which never forſakes him. It is with diffidence, Sir, that I undertake this charge, and I muſt add, however honourable, with reluctance, as I ſupercede a gentleman I ſo much eſteem, whoſe abilities I know to be equal to the duties of the ſtation, and who hath ſo amply filled the meaſure of his duty. If real attachment to the noble cauſe in which I am engaged, and the ſtricteſt attention to my duty, can in any manner compenſate for my want of abilities, the colony of Virginia may rely upon my utmoſt exertion to ſerve them, in which, I flatter myſelf, I ſhall not be wholly unſucceſsful, as I am promiſed the aſſiſtance of my friend Col. Woodford, whoſe advice I ſhall upon every occaſion aſk, and whoſe aid I am certain will never be denied me. I ſhall be happy to be honoured with your inſtructions on every occaſion, and an exact compliance with your commands ſhall be conſidered as an indiſpenſable obligation. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your obedient ſervant, ROBERT HOWE."

Extract of a letter from Col. Woodford to the Honourable Preſident of the Convention.

"SIR, *Norfolk, December* 15, 1775.

"I wrote you laſt night; ſince then nothing material has happened; we ſtill remain in the ſame ſituation. This morning a midſhipman, with a flag of truce, arrived from the Otter. That and our anſwer you have incloſed. All the principal Tories, with their families and effects, have retired on board the ſhips of war and other veſſels in the harbour, of which there is a very large fleet. What they intend I know not, and I am much at a loſs to inform your Honourable Body what ſteps we ſhall take, further than to keep poſſeſſion of this part of the town, and afford what protection we can to the inhabitants that claim it. We are much at a loſs for your further orders, which we hoped to receive before this time, and are not without our fears that ſome accident muſt have happened to your expreſs. I received a letter this morning from Mr. Cary Michell: Our anſwer is incloſed, with his letter. I have the worſt opinion of the people here, and have no doubt but every thing relating to us is laid before his Lordſhip. If it is your intention that a part only of the preſent force ſhould remain at this place, I would ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether the 2d regiment, or any part of it you may think proper to withdraw, may not, after their hardy duty, be drawn off. I wrote the Convention laſt night that I had reſigned the command to Col. Howe, as that Gentleman's military abilities, and great experience, will be full equal to every taſk. I would aſk the Convention's leave of abſence to ſee my family, and attend to my private affairs, for ſo long time as ſhall be agreeable to them. I do not mean this ſo long as there is a proſpect of any actual ſervice, either offenſive or defenſive. You have, incloſed, a return of the ſtrength of the troops at this place, and for further particulars muſt refer you to ſeveral members of your reſpectable body, who are the bearers of this. I am, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM WOODFORD."

To the OFFICER *commanding at* Norfolk.

Capt. Squire's compliments to the commanding officer, informs him that ſeveral muſquet balls were laſt night fired at the King's ſhip from ſome people at Norfolk. Capt. Squire did not return the fire, from a ſuppoſition that it was done out of wantonneſs. Capt. Squire does not mean to fire on the town of Norfolk unleſs firſt fired at; muſt beg to know if any hoſtile intention was meant to his Majeſty's ſhip and people under his command.

Otter ſloop, off Norfolk, December 15, 1775.

Anſwer to the above.

Col. Howe's and Col. Woodford's compliments to Capt. Squire, and aſſure him they gave no orders to fire upon the Otter, and conceive the muſquet balls mentioned in Capt. Squire's meſſage to have come from our guard, who fired by miſtake on one of our own parties.

ROBERT HOWE.
WILLIAM WOODFORD.

A MORNING RETURN *of the* FORCES *now under the command of Col.* HOWE.

Virginia 2d regiment, 350. Virginia minute-battalion, 165. A detachment of the 1ſt Virginia regiment, 172. North Carolina 2d regiment, 438. North Carolina volunteers, 150. Total ſtrength of companies, 1275.

Extract of a letter from Col. Scott to Capt. Southall, dated, Norfolk, December 17.

"*Dear Sir,*

"I have juſt time to inform you that we have at laſt got poſſeſſion of the moſt horrid place I ever beheld; I mean Norfolk. Almoſt all the inhabitants fled on board the ſhips. Flags are continually paſſing, aſking water, proviſion, or to exchange priſoners. Duty is harder than ever I ſaw before, our guards have not been relieved for 48 hours. The men of war fell down laſt evening about a mile, and left a brig with 5000 buſhels of ſalt behind, which our guard took, and brought to the wharf, but have not got one buſhel on ſhore yet. We have got on board the veſſel Mr. Cary Michell."

Col. Howe and Col. Woodford have entered Norfolk with their forces. Lord Dunmore had abandoned the town, and ſeveral of the tories had fled on board their veſſels, with all their effects; others of them are applying for forgiveneſs to their injured countrymen.

A correſpondent, on whoſe information we may depend, informs us, that our ſoldiers ſhewed the greateſt humanity and tenderneſs to the wounded priſoners. Several of them ran through a hot fire to lift up and bring in ſome that were bleeding, and who they feared would die, if not ſpeedily aſſiſted by the ſurgeon. The priſoners expected to be ſcalped, and called out, FOR GOD'S SAKE DO NOT MURDER US. One of them, who was unable to walk, calling out in this manner to one of our men, was anſwered by him, put your arms about my neck, and I'll ſhew you what I intend to do. Then taking him with his arm over his neck, he walked ſlowly along, bearing him up with great tenderneſs to the breaſt work. Capt. Leſſie ſeeing two of our ſoldiers tenderly removing a wounded Regular from the bridge, on which he lay, ſtepped up on the platform of the fort, and bowing with great reſpect, thanked them for their kindneſs. Theſe are inſtances of a noble diſpoſition of ſoul. Men who can act thus muſt be invincible.

NEW YORK, *January* 1.

A gentleman arrived here laſt Saturday night from New-London, by water, which place he left the Thurſday before, where he ſaw the poſt from Rhode-Iſland, who informed him General Lee was arrived at that place from Boſton, with an eſcort of about 80 men, in order to defend that iſland againſt any attempts made thereon by the troops that lately ſailed from Boſton.

Newtown, Suſſex County, New Jerſey.

Laſt Tueſday about 400 of the Militia of this county, under the command of Col. Ephraim Martin, and Mark Thompſon, aſſembled, and proceeded in good order and regularity, in queſt of TORIES, a conſiderable number of whom, inhabitants of this county, had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any Congreſs meaſures; about 40 we hear are taken, moſt of whom have recanted, ſigned the Aſſociation, and profeſs themſelves true ſons of Liberty, being fully convinced of their error:—And that two or three who remain incorrigible, are to be ſent to the Congreſs to be dealt with.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, *November* 4, 1775.

On Motion made, the Congreſs came to the following Reſolution:

THE Congreſs conſidering that the moſt perfect union between all the Colonies is eſſentially neceſſary for the preſervation of the juſt rights of North America; and being apprehenſive that there is great danger of hoſtilities being commenced at or near Wyoming, between the inhabitants of the Colony of Pennſylvania and thoſe of Connecticut.

Reſolved, That the Aſſemblies of the ſaid Colonies be requeſted to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual ſteps to prevent ſuch hoſtilities.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Kean and Mr. Deane be a Committee to wait upon the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, now ſitting, with a copy of the above reſolution.

Ordered, That a copy of the above be tranſmitted by expreſs to the Magiſtrates and people of Pennſylvania and Connecticut, on the waters of Suſquehannah.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

In compliance with the foregoing Reſolution, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut paſſed the following Act and Reſolution.

At a General Aſſembly of the Governor and Company of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut, in New-England in America, holden at New-Haven, by ſpecial order of the Governor of ſaid Colony, on Thurſday the fourteenth day of December, Anno Domini 1775.

An ACT for altering and further aſcertaining the bounds and limits of the town of Weſtmoreland, in this Colony.

Be it enacted, By the Governor, Council, and Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the town of Weſtmoreland, in this Colony, ſhall be bounded eaſt by the river Delaware, ſouth by a line of latitude juſt forty one degrees north from the equator, and extend weſt on ſaid line to the termination of fifteen Engliſh miles, weſt of the eaſt branch of the river Suſquehannah, from thence to run northerly a ſtraight line to the forks of the river Tioga, and continuing the ſame courſe to the north line of this colony, which ſhall be the weſt line of ſaid town and of the county of Litchfield, and ſaid town is bounded north by the north line of this Colony, as deſcribed in the Charter from King Charles the Second, bearing date the 23d day of April, A. D. 1662.

And whereas part of the land contained in ſaid Charter, to this Colony, is claimed by the Proprietors of the Colony of Pennſylvania, by virtue of a grant from King Charles the Second, made ſubſequent to the grant to the Governor and Company of this Colony, and a number of perſons are ſettled on part of ſaid lands under ſaid claim; and alſo numbers of perſons are ſettled on other parts of ſaid diſputed territory under the title of this Colony, which are included within ſaid town of Weſtmoreland; and in order to preſerve the peace of ſaid inhabitants, and harmony and friendſhip between the Colonies, purſuant to the advice of the honourable Congreſs of the United Colonies, until the controverſy concerning the title of ſaid lands can be ſettled and determined either by an amicable agreement or ſome competent judicature.

It is Reſolved by this Aſſembly, that all the preſent inhabitants on ſaid diſputed territory ſhall remain quiet in their preſent poſſeſſions, without moleſtation from any perſon or perſons under the juriſdiction of this Colony, provided they behave themſelves peaceably towards the inhabitants ſettled under the claim of this Colony; and provided the perſons belonging to this Colony, who have been lately apprehended on ſaid lands, by ſome of the people of Pennſylvania, be releaſed, and all the effects as well of thoſe who have been already releaſed, as thoſe now in cuſtody, be reſtored to them;—And all perſons are hereby ſtrictly forbid making any further ſettlements on ſaid lands, without ſpecial licence from this Aſſembly, or giving any interruption or diſturbance to any perſons, already ſettled thereon; this temporary proviſion to remain in force during the pleaſure of this Aſſembly, and ſhall not effect or prejudice the legal title of this Colony, or of any particular perſons, to any of ſaid lands in controverſy.

A true copy of record, examined by
GEORGE WYLLIS, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, DECEMBER 20, 1775.

The Congreſs taking into conſideration the diſputes between the people of Pennſylvania and Connecticut, on the waters of Suſquehannah, came to the following Reſolution.

Whereas a diſpute ſubſiſts between ſome of the inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut, ſettled under the claim of ſaid Colony on the lands near Wyoming, on the Suſquehannah river, and in the Delaware country, and the inhabitants ſettled under the claim of the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, which diſpute, it is apprehended, will, if not ſuſpended during the preſent troubles in theſe Colonies, be productive of pernicious conſequences, which may be very prejudicial to the common intereſt of the United Colonies, therefore,

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Congreſs, and it is accordingly recommended, that the contending parties immediately ceaſe all hoſtilities, and avoid every appearance of force, until the diſpute can be legally decided; that all property taken and detained be reſtored to the original owners; that no interruption be given by either party to the free paſſing and repaſſing of perſons behaving themſelves peaceably through ſaid diſputed territory, as well by land as water, without moleſtation either of perſon or property; that all perſons ſeized on and detained on account of ſaid diſpute, on either ſide, be diſmiſſed and permitted to go to their reſpective homes; and that, things being put in the ſituation they were before the late unhappy conteſt, they continue to behave themſelves peaceably on their reſpective poſſeſſions and improvements, until a legal deciſion can be had on ſaid diſpute, or this Congreſs ſhall take further order thereon; and nothing herein done ſhall be conſtrued in prejudice of the claims of either party.

DECEMBER 23, 1775.

Whereas the Colony of Connecticut has by a certain act of their Aſſembly reſolved that no further ſettlements be made on the lands diſputed between them and Pennſylvania, without licence from the ſaid Colony.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Colony of Connecticut not to introduce any ſettlers on the ſaid lands, till the further order of this Congreſs, or until the ſaid diſpute ſhall be ſettled.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a Volunteer with Col. Arnold to his friend in this city, dated Point aux Tremble, 21 miles from Quebec, Nov. 21, 1775.

"We arrived before Quebec the 15th inſtant, after a ſevere march of about 600 miles; when we left Cambridge we were 1100 ſtrong; about half way Col. *Enos* got frightened, and with three Companies, and the ſick, which together was about one half of our number, and the greateſt part of the proviſion, *turned back!* May ſhame and guilt go with him, and wherever he ſeeks a ſhelter may the hand of *juſtice* ſhut the door againſt him; perhaps I have ſaid too much, but a man that has ſuffered by him, can hardly refrain ſpeaking. We were about two months on our march, thirty-two days of which we did not ſee a houſe, and at ſhort allowance, ſix days of which we were at half a pound of pork and half a pound of flour per man a day, after which for four days we had only half a pound of flour per day, our pork being gone; two days of which we loſt ourſelves, marched 40 miles, and were but 10 miles on our way; our whole ſtores was then divided, and it was about four pints of flour per man; a ſmall allowance for men near one hundred miles from any habitation, or proſpect of a ſupply—after having travelled 50 or 60 miles on this ſcanty allowance we came to a river, which we were told was only eight miles from the inhabited parts; here I ſat down, baked and eat my laſt morſel of bread—but think what was my diſtreſs, when I found, after croſſing the river, that I had 30 miles to travel before I could expect the leaſt mouthful; however my dread was ſoon removed by the return of Colonel Arnold, who, with a ſmall party, had made a forced march, and returned to us with ſome cattle he had purchaſed of the inhabitants; on theſe we made a voracious meal, and renewed our march with new courage to Point Levi—from thence we were tranſported in birch canoes to the Plains of Abraham, and from thence retreated to this place to wait for General Montgomery, who we are told, by expreſs this day, will be with us ſoon."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1775.

"Yeſterday being dark and cloudy, Gen. Putnam broke ground with 400 men on Litchmore's Point at 10 o'clock in the morning—the miſt was ſo great as to prevent the enemy from diſcovering what he was about until twelve, when it cleared up, and opened to their view our whole party at the point, and another at the cauſeway, throwing a new bridge over the creek that forms the iſland at high water. The Scarborough ſhip of war which lay off the point, immediately poured in upon our men a broadſide—the enemy from Boſton threw many ſhells, and obliged us to decamp from the point with two men badly wounded. The bridge however was ordered to be railed by the brave old General, and was compleated laſt night. The garriſon of Cobble-Hill were ordered to return the ſhip's fire, which they did, and ſoon obliged her to heave tight upon her ſprings and to ceaſe firing—but the battery in New-Boſton kept up the fire of ſhells till twelve o'clock laſt night—our party at the point renewed their work in the evening and continued it all night—This morning at day light, by a ſignal of two rockets from Boſton, the Scarborough weighed anchor and has left the point clear—She is now anchored at Charles-Town ferry out of harms way—The work at the point is well ſecured, and will be compleated this night.

"The Scarborough's flight is a proof of the enemy's weakneſs, and of the ſtrength of our two laſt poſts, Cobble-Hill and Litchmore's Point."

Extract of a letter from Beverly, Dec. 18, 1775.

"You no doubt have heard of Captain Manly, who goes in a privateer out of this harbour, becauſe his name is famous, and as many towns contend for the honour of his birth as there did for that of Homer's. Capt. Manly has brought into this harbour in the courſe of a fortnight two large brigs of 220 tons each, laden with military ſtores and proviſions, two ſhips, 300 tons each, laden with Engliſh goods, porter, live hogs, &c. to the amount of forty thouſand pounds ſterling the whole—A ſloop is juſt brought in here from Virginia, laden with corn, oats, potatoes, &c. The Capt. was a midſhipman belonging to the Otter ſloop of war there, ſhe was bound to Boſton, and has been out 14 days—of the people on board, are two members of their Provincial Congreſs, two other perſons of note, whom Lord Dunmore had taken priſoners, and ordered to Boſton to be tried ('tis ſuppoſed) for their lives—There is likewiſe a Tory Col. who had inliſted 300 ſlaves and convicts, but was defeated and obliged to fly to Lord Dunmore, who adviſed him to go to Boſton, and recommended him to Gen. Howe for a commiſſion.

"The priſoners, with all the letters and papers (ſome of which are of great conſequence) are juſt gone off to Head-Quarters."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Dec. 4, 1775.

"I have it once more in my power to write to you, as I find the communication from hence is again opened. I have juſt arrived here from Quebec, from whence I have been drove, on account of my refuſing to take arms againſt the American troops. Before this can reach you, the news of Montreal having capitulated you will have heard. General Montgomery's behaviour in this country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greateſt humanity and integrity: He is now on his way to Quebec, with about 3000 men, and I ſuppoſe will be in poſſeſſion of that garriſon in a few weeks. General Carleton has about 1200 fighting men with him; but the extenſiveneſs of the walls, and the different places that his troops muſt repair to, on an alarm, will ſo divide his force, that to me it appears certain, they cannot hold long. His rigorous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the firſt entrance of the troops into this country, would take up more time than I can at preſent ſpare; but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us three days to prepare, but not ſuffering us to take any thing away but our cloaths, and making it death to be found within an hundred miles of Quebec. There will certainly be a ſtrong army to retake Canada in the ſpring, and the General has ſent home a number of pilots to bring the fleet here early. I ſuppoſe the Congreſs will ſend men here to defend it; and indeed ſhould they garriſon it with ten or twelve thouſand, it will not be in the power of Britain to retake it."

We are told, Captain Morgan and his company of Virginians was in the firſt diviſion that croſſed from Point Levi for Quebec. This company has in leſs than five months been raiſed, and travelled above twelve hundred miles from their place of abode.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 9.

"Lord Bute's plan is to humble the Americans. Three regiments of Roman Catholics are to be raiſed in Ireland to ſend to America, which has bred a great deal of diſturbance: But it is hoped the Proteſtants will put a ſtop to it.

"It is reported that the Parliament will not liſten to the propoſals ſent to London from the Congreſs by Mr. Richard Penn, and that there are 30,000 troops to be in America before next Spring, with a great fleet of ſhips. The 28th regiment is now at Cork for embarkation, two other regiments are under orders to ſail for Boſton from Gibraltar, and they are to be relieved there by troops from Hanover. There is a great ſtagnation of trade here, and a great noiſe in England on account of the diſturbances in America. In Ireland we are moſtly in great hopes the Americans will ſtand out as long as poſſible, if not, they may depend on the ſevereſt of uſage from the Parliament of England."

Bucks County, In Committee, Dec. 26, 1775.

This Committee, deſirous as much as poſſible, to prevent every ſpecies of impoſition and extortion, which deſigning perſons, prompted by a ſordid attachment to ſelf intereſt, and the preſent ſcarcity of ſundry articles of merchandize, may be tempted to commit; have directed the republication of the ninth article of the Continental Aſſociation; and all ſhop-keepers and other retailers of goods, are requeſted to be particularly attentive thereto, as a wilful violation thereof will neceſſarily incur the penalties recommended in this and the eleventh article of ſaid aſſociation.

Ninth Article. "Such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods or merchandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

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